The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,212.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869. Annual Subscr

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

	April		May.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Colombo	3
„ Galle	28	„ Galle	4
„ Mangalore	29	„ Negapatam	7
„ Cannanore	30	„ Madras	10
„ Calicut	30	„ Cocanada	12
„ Beypore	30	„ Visagapatam	13
	May.	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Cochin	1	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Tuticorin	2	Arrives Calcutta	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 10th May, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Fao	22
„ Guadur	8	„ Bushire	25
„ Muscat	11	„ Lingra	27
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Lingra	14	„ Muscat	31
„ Bushire	17		June.
„ Fao	18	„ Guadur	5
Arrive Bussorah	19	„ Kurrachee	5
		Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Cimbria," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 26th April, at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CEYLON, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE steamer "Sir Bartle Frere" will leave positively on Saturday next, the 24th instant, in the afternoon.

Despatches will clo e at the Post Office at 12 noon of that date. For opium freight apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTHLALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREE-SHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, shippers are particularly requested to send same on board as soon as possible to facilitate the vessel getting quick despatch.

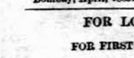
The "Californian" offers excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy, and is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For freight and passage apply to G. F. PIM & Co., Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)



THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons, W. H. Russet, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

Bombay, 12th April, 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

NOTICES.

SPORTING.—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entries and Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, at the Sanitarium, Mahableshwur.

JOHN HUMFREY, Honorary Secretary.

15th April, 1869.

CORN FLOURS

Received by Weekly Steamer.

BROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Packets of 1 lb. each	0 14	1 0
Do. do. (per dozen only) each	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CIGAR CASES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas	2 8	2 12
Do. do.	2 12	3 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Manillas	3 8	4 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Trichinopoly	4 8	5 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Trichinopoly	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, lined with watered silk on strong well hinged electro-gilt frames with spring fastening for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, as last, for No. 1 Manillas	5 8	6 0
MOROCCO, lined with foiled cedar Wood; with divisions, flap, enchased gilt double action lock on side, and strong leather handle, filled with one hundred of the choicest No. 2 Manilla Cigars or Cheroots (*a handsome present for a gentleman*)	27 0	30 0
MOROCCO SKIN, Finest Golden, for No. 1 and No. 2 Manillas, with plain or Engraved hinged and Lock-gilt frames and spring fastening from	9 8 to	20 0
CALF SKIN, Telescope, for No. 2 Manillas	3 8	4 0
MOROCCO, as Morocco quoted above, filled with one hundred No. 2 Manillas	27 0	30 0
SEALSKIN, as Opossum Skin	from 9 8 to	20 0
SILVER, Solid Standard, richly engraved, with space for Inscription	from 45 0 to	100 0
TORTOISESHELL, mounted with Silver	from 18 0 to	30 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF all the above descriptions just received by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs. as. 10 0
Single Copy	0 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY BOATING CLUB.—The Meeting advertised for Saturday (this day) is postponed to Tuesday next at half-past four o'clock.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Honorary Secretary.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE.—A consignment of the above just landed, in good condition, is for sale at the following prices :—

Quarts (in casks of 4 doz.)	Rs. 4 8 per doz.
Pints (do. do. 8 „)	„ 3 0 „

Apply to the Godown-keeper at FEEL, CASSELS & Co.'s. Forbes Street, 22nd April, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for filling in the Mandasheyt Viaduct, Thull Ghaut.

The plans, specification, general conditions, and form of tender can be seen at the District Engineer's office, "Villa Byculla."

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Mandasheyt Viaduct," should be delivered at this office on or before the 30th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, 23rd April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1855, and in the matter of the Estate of Jumnadass Doolubdass and Davidass Luckmidass, carrying on business under the name and style of Jumnadass and Davidass.

Upon reading the Petition of John Macfarlane and George Ramsay Wilson, and the affidavit of verification thereof sworn on the twenty-second day of April, instant, and on hearing Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Attorneys for the Trustees, I do order under Section 16 of the above Act that resignation of the said John Macfarlane as a Trustee of the said estate be accepted as of and from this 22nd day of April, and that the said John Macfarlane be discharged from the duties of Trustee as and from this day; and I do further order, under Section 16 of the said Act, that any or all acts required or authorised to be done by the Trustees under the provisions of the said Act, be done by the said George Ramsay Wilson alone.—Dated this 22nd day of April 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustees.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

TOILET SOAPS.

Treacher & Co. (Limited) are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Perfumed Toilet Soaps of Messrs. Pears and Son, by special arrangement with whom they are enabled to offer these goods at a general net cash rate of, ans. 12 for the English retail shilling's-worth, and in bulk to meet the requirements of Households and Messes at a still lower rate. The high reputation enjoyed by Messrs. Pears and Son during the last fifty years for their delightful Transparent Soaps is fully sustained by the quality of their other manufactures.

FRESH SUPPLIES

of the following are now on sale.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bar Soap; Assorted, viz., Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Glycerine, Honey, Lavender, Marshmallow, Oatmeal, Rose, or Sunflower; per ls. 6d. bar of 1 lb.	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto, Assorted, or of one kind, per box of 12 lbs.	11 0	13 8
Brown Windsor Soap, fine old per ls. 6d. packet of 1 lb.	1 2	1 4
Glycerine Soap, per ls. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
Glycerine Soap, Transparent (exquisitely emollient and delicate) per ls. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
Do. Per box of 1 doz.	4 8	5 0
Honey Soap, per ls. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
Lavender Soap, per ls. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
Marsh Mallow Soap, per ls. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
Sand Soap, 6d. tablets, each ans. 6; per doz.	3 8	4 0
Sunflower Soap, per ls. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
Transparent Soap, in balls, shaving cakes, squares or sticks, and tablets, one shilling size, each	0 12	1 0
Ditto. do. per dozen	8 0	9 0
One shilling and six pence size, each	1 2	1 4
Ditto. do. per dozen	12 0	13 8
Half Crown size, each	1 12	2 0
Ditto. do. per dozen	19 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELLIOTT'S PATENT SHEATHING AND METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIPS' SHEATHING AND YELLOW METAL, BRAZIERS' SHEETS, COPPER SHEETS, SHIPS' BOLTS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, &c.

BIRMINGHAM,

London Office, 10, Rood Lane, E. C.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW METAL, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

Caution.

WHEREAS it has recently come to the knowledge of the Directors of Elliott's Patent Sheathing and Metal Company, Limited, that quantities of Yellow Metal made by other Manufacturers have been exported to India and elsewhere, bearing a fraudulent imitation of the exclusive Brand or Trade Mark of the Company for Metal of that description, namely, a representation of a Rupee, with or without the word "Soft" printed thereunder.

Notice is hereby given that, in case any Manufacturer or other person shall stamp, impress, or affix to or on any Yellow Metal not made by the said Company the said Brand or Trade Mark, or any colourable imitation thereof,—or in case any Merchant or other person shall export or sell any such Yellow Metal so marked as aforesaid,—proceedings will forthwith be commenced against such Manufacturer, Merchant, or other persons, to restrain him or them from such wrongful acts as aforesaid, and recover damages in respect thereof.

BYLAND & MARTINEAU, Solicitors to the said Company.

Birmingham, August, 1868.

WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG, Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Vents, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General; His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread à Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	6	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	50	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	8
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Fall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Osborne Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c. Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8	to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enameled	15	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY — Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S — Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves.....Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin'
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company, Indian Hosiers.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCED SCALE OF CHARGES FOR BOOKS.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. have long had it in contemplation to reduce their scale of charges, but have hitherto been deterred by important considerations connected with the increasing expenses of keeping up Establishments in Bombay and the heavy rate of freight on Overland Consignments. In consequence, however, of the extension of business, the addition to the European Population of the Presidency, and the revision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tariff in favour of Importers, together with the facilities now afforded by that Company, they have the pleasure to announce that from this date they will offer the following Charges :—

New and Standard Books, whether supplied from Stock or procured from England, will be charged at a uniform rate of TEN ANNAS TO THE SHILLING of a book of which the published price in England is six shillings will be supplied at three rupees twelve annas; the same book procured from England through the post will cost four rupees. In the case of larger books, the result is nearly the same: a book published at £1 will generally weigh 3 lbs., costing in postage four shillings, or four shillings and eight pence; the total cost by this means would therefore be Rs. 13; purchased [illegible] the same book will cost [illegible] Rs. 12-8. There will [illegible] future, no advantage in ordering books direct [illegible] a book of which the cost when the convenience of immediate [illegible] consideration, in addition to the av[illegible] Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co[illegible] will be a large balance of advan[illegible]

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, [illegible] dents from Schools and [illegible] at English prices plus the [illegible] of not less than £100.

The Book 'Work[illegible] the Law and Me[illegible] bed in a manner [illegible] are received by [illegible] keep the general r[illegible] the day.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining[illegible] of their stock; a spare half hour may [illegible] ing over the shelves.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. would [illegible] to their ash terms for Periodicals and [illegible] these Publications with the distinctive features [illegible] lish price and the rates at which they are supp[illegible] or despatched to the Mofussil, may be had on ap[illegible] glance will show that Magazines are supplied at les[illegible] cost when sent direct from England by post; for [illegible] shilling Magazine costs eight pence per month postage [illegible] land, making the total cost £1 Rs. 10 per annum; the [illegible] as per Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s list, is Rs. 7-2 in Bombay or Rs. 8-10 by post into the country. Newspapers which are sent direct from England to addresses in India, are quoted at a small percentage upon the English cost and postage, though less than that charged by many English News Agents.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. trust that their old Friends and Customers will continue, and increase their favours, and that the Public generally will do them the honour to second their endeavours to deal fairly and justly by the Community.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s Catalogues of the Library and of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments are still available.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

23rd March, 1869.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PRODUCTION OF BYRON'S GREAT BURLESQUE, ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

with New Scenery, New Dresses, and Appointments.

DAVE CARSON in his New Impersonation of ABANAZAR, THE PARSEE MAGICIAN.

First Night of the Musical Comedy of PERFECTION; OR, THE MAID OF MUNSTER.

ON SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL.

The Perfor[illegible] will commence with the Elegant Musical Comedy, entitled, PERFECTION; OR, THE MAID OF MUNSTER.

Sir Lawrence Paragon	Mr. H. Richardson.
Charles Paragon	Mr. F. Pollock.
Sam	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Kate O'Brien, with Song "Molly Asthore"	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Susan	Miss F. Wiseman.

After which will be produced, for the first time in Bombay, the world-renowned Burlesque of ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP,

The Sultan (a Monarch in difficulties, and anything but a Rex pecuniarum)	Mr. W. South.
The Vizier (who amidst other dirty work, is supposed to have cleaned out the Exchequer)	Mr. F. Pollock.
Peace (The Vizier's hopeful and his own pride)	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Aladdin (an anomaly, for although he is considered by every one to be a "lively youth," he is universally looked upon as a "sad boy")	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Abanazar (a Magician who has been round the world in search of the lamp, but who finds great difficulty in getting round Aladdin)	Mr. Dave Carson.
The Slave of the Lamp	Mr. O. Deering.
The Genius of the Ring	Mr. Herberte.
The Widow Twankay (Aladdin's mother, "who" to quote the Arabian Nights, was rather old, and who, even in her youth, had not possessed any beauty)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Princess Badroulboudour (The Princess was, in fact, the most beautiful brunette that ever was seen: her eyes were large, well placed, and full of fire, &c."—Arabian Nights)	Miss F. Wiseman.

Maidens, Mandarins, and Mob.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

Scene I.—HAND-TEA ROOM IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

The Skipper and his boy.—How the Sultan catches the Vizier upon the hop, and how the Vizier has the Sultan upon the hip.—A modest proposition, and a bold resolution.

Scene II.—A STREET IN PEKIN.

Arrival of a mysterious Wizard-er from the south.—How Aladdin affronts the stranger, and how he is himself taken aback.—How the long-lost brother is found short.—How he is looked upon as an impostor, but how he is believed to be innocent, when he discloses his gilt.

Scene III.—THE JEWELLED CAVERN.

How Aladdin goes in by himself, but falls out with Abanazar.—How he receives a ring, accompanied by a knock, and how Abanazar goes right off, his ring being left on. The Lamp! The Ring! The Rub!

THE GENIUS OF THE RING!

Scene IV.—ALADDIN'S COTTAGE.

How Aladdin looks out of wind-oh, and how his Mother almost loses her breath.

THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP.

A magic meal.—Oh, gem-ini!—How the Widow carries Aladdin's proposition for the Princess's hand.

Scene V.—IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

A slow match, and eventual blow up.—How the Widow is introduced at Court, and makes a decided impression.—Extraordinary change for a sovereign.—Terrible riot at the Union, and opportune arrival of out-door relief.—Expression of delight at prospects of existence in an attic on the upper storey, and expression of [illegible] at the approaching [illegible]

Buy! buy! buy! Any new lamps for old ones!—How the Princess gets into trouble, and is transported in *few seizing*.—How the Princess is carried off across the Sultan and Widow carry on.—How Aladdin finds his friend stick to him, though his pal-has gone to Africa!

Scene VII.—SALOON IN THE MAGIC PALACE.

How the Princess rejects Abanazar's name and numerous addresses.—How he plays his cards badly, and though a good hand at twist, finds he has lost the rub.—How the lamp changes owners.—How the four intruders run him through as a forerunner to what is to follow.—How the house literally "comes down," followed by the curtain and it is hoped the applause of a

GENEROUS PUBLIC!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	5
Stalls	„	3
Upper Circle	„	2
Pit	„	1

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager	Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager	Mr. H Richardson.
Musical Director	Signor Zelman.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos	„ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a re-engagement. He has had [illegible] siderable experience in retail business both in India and at h[illegible] a thorough knowledge of general business, and is t[illegible]tent to undertake the management of a branch or [illegible] testimonials of the highest respectability will be given [illegible] arantee if necessary. Address Q. Q. care of the "[illegible] Gazette."

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a third and final distribution

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126
75

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...SS COMPANIES.

250,000	3,000	85	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	850
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Alexandra Press Co.....	600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400Rs.	Apollo Press Co.....	10,000
...	500	500	100Rs.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,020
...	500	500	100Rs.	Do. New	580
...	1,599	1,599	100Rs.	Colaba Press Co.....	11,200
70,000	2,000	...	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	5,000	3,000	1000ps	Fort Press Co.....	9500
60,000	2,000	1,999	100ps	Franji Cowasji Press	1110
125,000	6,000	4,000	125 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.....	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Motus. Press & G. Co....	180—
50,000	2,500	2,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press ...	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras...	950

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	do... 2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do.	do... 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	93¾ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan).....	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
10 years' Debenture Loans.	108½
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Cavolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	222
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-2-0
Australian Gold	,,	169-0

CALCUTTA—17TH APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—The Tenders for the 4 per cent. Loan for 2 crores, was opened to-day; the minimum fixed by the Financial Member of Council was Rs. 89 per 100. About 5 P.M. it was known that the whole of the loan was taken up, at Rs. 90 and above; all tenders above Rs. 90 have been allotted in full, and those at Rs. 90 may get about 3-5ths. A large sale was reported this morning at Rs. 7-10-discount; in the afternoon a good number of sales were made at Rs. 9-0, 8-14, and 8-12 discount. The 5 per cents. of 1896-97 were in better demand, and price improving.

The only transactions reported in shares were of East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 228 and 229 per £20, and India General Steam Navigation Co.'s 100 shares at Rs. 390, and half-shares at Rs. 190.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Campbell, Major, Royal Artillery, to appear before medical board, from Nusseerabad.

Martin, Lieutenant, 2-10th Regiment, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Cooper, Major, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General, to join, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 32nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Martin, Lieutenant, 2-10th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Turner, Brigadier General, Commanding Sangor District, on medical certificate to England.

Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

McLaughlin, Honorary Lieutenant, Barrack Department, on leave, to Poona.

Skinner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Vingorla.

Campbell, Major, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 16th April, 1869.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard:—

Assistant Surgeon H. R. Greene, F. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon J. Roche, Indian Medical Service.

Ensign P. J Maitland, H. M.'s 95th Foot.

Ensign A. G. S. De Salis, H. M.'s 95th Foot.

Ensign W. Ashfield, H. M.'s 95th Foot.

Barrack Sergeant M. McAuliffe, Barrack Department.

The following Orders are continued:—

Deolalee Rest House Order, dated 9th April 1869, appointing Captain Gordon, 108th Foot, to perform the duties of interpreter from the 9th instant, vice Brevet Major Hand, 32nd Foot, there being no other qualified Officer available.

32nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated 27th January 1869, directing Captain Hunter to act as Paymaster, with effect from 1st February 1869, vice Hughes, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

13th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 5th January 1869, directing Captain Barras, Wing Officer, to perform the duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster in addition to his own, from the 10th November 1868.

20th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 15th February 1869, directing Colonel Robison, to officiate as Commandant in addition to his own duties, vice Scott, proceeded on leave.

Regimental Order, dated 31st March 1869, appointing Captain Parker to officiate as Second in Command, and Lieutenant Gillmor as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Robison, officiating as Commandant.

32nd Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 14th November 1868, appointing Captain Park, Wing Officer, to officiate as a Adjutant in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Gatacre, proceeded on medical certificate.

24th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 13th April 1869, directing Major Pierce to officiate as Second in Command, and Captain Hawthorn as Wing Officer, with effect from the 12th instant, in succession to Warden, deceased.

25th Regiment L. I.—Regimental Order, dated 22nd March 1869, directing Lieutenant Walter to act as Wing Officer, vice Major Glasspoole, officiating Second in Command, with affect from the 6th February 1869.

95th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 12th April 1869, directing Ensign Ashfield to per form the duties of Adjutant to the Regiment from 1st October to 30th November 1868, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Golding on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Captain C. Shuttleworth, Cantonment Magistrate Nusseerabad, for thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

14th Brigade R. A.—Lieutenant W. S. Langley, for thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD APRIL.

London..	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. Nominal	
Overland...	Cotton	2d 0s. 0d. to 2d 10s.9-40 c. ft.	
	Sailing vessel Cotton...	Nominal.	
China ...	Steamer do. ...	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton	
Mauritius...	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Fathel Berry	Nacoda	Chittagong.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Zephyr	Porter	Calcutta.
	Oceana	White	Cochin.
	Greyhound	Jackson	Liverpool.
	Rosie	Langlois	Penang.
	White Jacket	Johnson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Cochin.

Ship Ganges, Bondon, to Havre via Malabar Coast.

Ship North, Wylie, to Liverpool.

Ship Berths, Boutes, to Malabar Coast.

The steamer Comorin, to Persain Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 22nd, 7 A.M.—Mail steamer "Candia," from Calcutta, anchored.

PAOO, 23rd, 3 P.M.—Mail steamer "Cashmere" from Bushire in sight.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 17	Orientel (s)	Day	Rangoon.
	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle.
	18 Crusader	Grounsend	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April 17	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Calcutta.
	Codabux	Row	Calcutta.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 18th April, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	83,516	2	0
Merchandize	3,47,151	13	16
Electric Telegraph	1,217	1	1
Earth Trains	4,270	8	0
Total Rs.....	4,36,155	9	5
Corresponding week last year open 879½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	4,21,419	14	0
Increase.....	14,735	11	5

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 17th April 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,483	3	3
Merchandize	66,706	8	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,827	4	6
Electric Telegraph	685	10	0
Total Rs.....	1,15,651	10	0
Corresponding week in April 1868. Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	45,482	6	11
Merchandize	79,127	7	8
Back Bay Earth Trains	6,235	0	6
Electric Telegraph	1, 46	8	6
Total Rs.....	1,31,891	7	1
Decrease.....	16,239	13	1

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers may select Stations, on either line, at which they wish their announcements to be posted, and may advertise for any period that may be desired. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule
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H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares. G. C. REYNELL,

Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs.	as.
Price, per Copy	0	4
Annual Subscription	12	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAPP—April 21st, at the residence of Rai [illegible], Lanowlee, the wife of C. Mapp, Esq., Deputy Superintendent House of Correction, Byculla, of a son, both doing well.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

TOPP—April 12th, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of William Henry Topp, Esq., Quarter-Master, 26th Cameronians, of a son.

DEATH.

O'LAUGHLIN—April 14th, at Moorshedabad, of spasmodic cholera, after a few hours' suffering, Thomas O'Laughlin, Esq., of the Moorshedabad College, aged 23 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—April 14th, at Umballa, the wife of C. S. Carter, Esq., Deputy Pay Master, of a son.

IRVINE—April 14th, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of Major A. Irvine, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

RYALL—April 18th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Major B. W. Ryall, 6th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

ALTHOUGH neither diplomatic etiquette, nor in fact, sound expediency, will permit the immediate publication of any precise statement disclosing what took place in the Council at Umballa, yet there are no such reasons forbidding the announcement of what did *not* take place. On the contrary, it is highly desirable when errors, likely to be spread far and wide, not only in India but in Europe, are solemnly put forth that they should be met with authoritative and well-founded correction. We are in a position to perform this service to the public, and to the truth, and to contradict some assertions which have obtained a wide circulation in regard to what is alleged to have occurred at Umballa. We refer especially to an article in the *Friend*, reproduced in our columns, which, in several points, very incorrectly stated the results of the negotiations between [illegible]

Some of the points, not accurately set down, are of minor importance, but there are two or three capital misstatements of fact, which in justice to the Ameer and the Viceroy, and because it is always important that the truth should be known, we are glad that it is in our power to set straight. Thus the *Friend* is entirely wrong in stating that the Ameer asked either for the services of European officers or the presence of European agents in Afghanistan. On the contrary, Shere Ali Khan had a keen perception of the complications that might arise were servants of the British Government to be stationed in his country, and had the proposal to place them there been made he would have formally expressed his dissent. Nor is it less incorrect to say that Lord Mayo himself favoured the project. Not only did he not regard it with approval, but we know that he would not have listened to the proposition, for a moment, had it been made by any one—which it *was not*. We can assure our readers that this is a literal statement of the fact. The *Friend of India*, enjoying the advantage of being present in the Viceroy's camp, and knowing for certain only as much as the rest of the public, would have done better had he refrained from conjecturing the views of the Viceroy and the Ameer, and from imputing to them projects which they did not entertain.

The *Friend* is also wrong when he tells us that Shere Ali Khan urged the Viceroy to notice the encroachments of the Persians in Seistan. The Ameer did nothing of the kind. This, however, is a minor error. What we most emphatically contradict and declare to be wholly untrue, is the statement that the Ameer made any request for "an Afghan contingent under English officers" and "an English agent in Afghanistan." He made no such request, and, consequently, it could not have been refused. These *facts* should be known as widely as possible. In due time we shall learn what *was* done at Umballa; but, pending an authentic publication of the truth, we are thus able to say positively what was *not* done.

COULD not something be done to put a little more glitter upon the externals of Ango-Indian life? Could not means be devised to gratify the love of shows inherent in the Native population? Not that it is peculiar to them. Civilized or barbaric, the human creature rejoices in a *spectacle*. Even the practical nations of the West hasten to witness any accessible pageantry—a grand State procession, a review and sham fight, the opening of Imperial Councils, even the faded glories of a "Lord Mayor Show;" they pay to enter Theatres and be gratified with the glare and tinsel of flashy extravaganzas. No doubt the hard life of highly organized States, where "the struggle for existence" is severe, is not favourable to very frequent opportunities of gratifying the common feeling. But its universality, though restricted in its manifestations, is proved by the eagerness with which immense numbers flock to any scene selected for the display of beauty, magnificence, or power. The Natives of India are quite as fond of shows as we are, and most people would say that they enjoy them more keenly; and it is possible that we might derive social and political advantages from a generous recognition of the fact. Indeed, our earliest ideas of the "East" associate its courts and people with festal and stately splendours; and in dwelling on the gorgeous pictures painted by the poets and novel writers, we forget the vast background of squalor and pain. But the impressions conveyed by the romancers point to one of the pleasures, in so great a degree, is lost to the multitude.

Let us remember for a moment that the common conception of the "East" does not include Bombay, Calcutta or Madras; and that Lahore, Agra, Lucknow, Benares, Delhi form the Indian "East" to the ordinary Englishman. In his childhood he learns: "Q. What is the capital of India? A. Delhi," and he understands Calcutta to be merely a convenient post on the Hooghly. All the greatness, the pride and glory of the country are centred in its ancient capitals. Its people look on Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, and they see back to the days when they were great and glorious; when they gave the lead to other nations less glorious, less rich than themselves. They see themselves respected by the great eastern nations, and their favour sued by those of the West. What if they were poor and their kings begged, borrowed, or stole (too often, alas,) their money from them. They saw its fruits, not in things useful, but in things ornamental, and easy enough to be seen. August Ambassadors arrived from far off courts, with whole armies of elephants and strings of camels; the envoys splendid and dirty, their followers dirty and bright. It was all so much a matter of pride, and gratified vanity to the subject, when his king, a man of his own race, creed or colour, received homage from the great and powerful. He felt that, however much he might have been oppressed, plundered and stripped, his Lord and Master could at any rate show magnificence, and splendour, as great as any potentate of the Euphrates or the Yang-tse. In fact he had his money's worth in tinsel, and he preferred sounding brass and tinkling cymbals to anything else. He identified himself with his king, and took to himself part of the royal splendour. It was often his only clothing, and a very poor one it was, but he was content, in a dull helpless way. He existed, he did not *live*. The land was full of wickedness, oppression, and vice. There was not even a semblance of justice; war and famine and pestilence were chronic. The material senses were the only ones which could be touched, so low had the people sunk. Whatever charmed the eye, had a hold on the poor man, and his sense of what ought to be, if he ever had one, had emerged into a sense of what was, and as he knew nothing of justice or equity, perhaps he did not feel its loss severely. In fact, he preferred what he saw to what was invisible and unappreciable by him, except in its effects, and those he could not refer to their causes.

And what does he see when he turns to Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras? Nothing, or less than nothing to concern him nationally. He cannot think of them as the capitals of his country. To do so, would be opposed to all his ideas of religion and loyalty. He has no associations historically great connected with them. He sees merely the seat of a power that has destroyed the palaces and powers of his forefathers, and that is incorruptibly administering justice. It matters not to him that he is better off in the world, that he is freed from oppression and slavery. He sees roads made and bridges built, and then sees them both swept away by floods. "In our father's time it was not so" he says. "In those days bridges stood, there were fewer of them, but they remained in their appointed places." He looks at the roads and drives his cart through the fields by their side. Then again he sees the splendid palaces of his kings falling into dismal ruin; or worse still, he sees the new men use these very ruins for their hideous structures. Not that he is capable of understanding beauty of design, but he can see the contrast between beauty both of architecture and association, and discern the commonplace or hideous form of an ordinary Government building.

All that the native is capable of appreciating is enshrined in those exquisite monuments, the tombs, palaces and temples of his kings, all that he may distrust, in the upstart cities and ugly buildings of his conquerors. Of course no one would attempt to deny, that the present regime is the more useful, enlightened and beneficent. But it has a want. Knowing, as we do, the *love of display* which is almost the essence of native character, why should we not indulge it, to some small extent. For instance, could we not put a little more colour, a little less sombreness into our public ceremonials? What can be more "triste," more utterly absurd than the English Civil full dress. We need say little on this, as it is so fully acknowledged on all sides. But there is no change nevertheless. The Sirdars, Thakoors and greater Chiefs come down to Poona or Bombay, many of them for the first time, and what can we show them or their followers. If they are intelligent they can [illegible] steamers and deadly Armstrong guns so far from over the sea, but they would admire much more if we indulged in a little finery besides. The Governor of Bombay appears in about as simple a way as possible. The Governor-General is certainly anything but imposing in everyday life. What is there to prevent the Viceroy from holding a court every year at Delhi or Agra, or our own Governor from making an annual tour through the Deccan and Guzerat?

A little extra magnificence would not ruin the State; and, besides enabling the Governor to see and gain a personal knowledge of the country, the effect on the natives would be extremely beneficial. Then again, why should we not keep to the ancient form of architecture as much as possible in our public buildings. So much has been said about the hot and hideous structures in Bombay, that we need say no more; yet surely the beautiful models in Beejapore, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Lucknow, might be studied and imitated with advantage. We want more show, if not solid-show, at any rate harmless outward display. The people are children as yet; let us treat them as children awhile, instead of forcing their ideas and associations into the paths of usefulness and ugliness. They have in old times produced buildings of rare beauty, why should we not encourage them to do so still. Let them be taught to appreciate the essentials of our rule, by giving them the toys they love to play with. There is nothing absurd in a nation of two hundred millions admiring what is grand to the eye. It may be a sight to be pitied, but not to be laughed at. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Let us give Jack a little play, and he will begin to undertake the work. Let us show the natives that we are willing to gratify their love of show, to a certain extent, and they will enquire for themselves into the useful part of our Government.

MR. CLIVE BAYLEY, we learn, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Seton-Karr as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, having concluded his inspection of the new hill stations at Chukrata and Banee-khet, is expected to arrive at Simla on the 26th instant.

IT is rumoured that H. M.'s 93rd Sutherladn Highlanders will form the guard of honour to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh at the Durbar in the ensuing cold weather, the regiment moving to Agra in November.

A TELEGRAM received at Calcutta from London, and dated the 10th current, states that it is the intention of the home authorities shortly to resume the bi-monthly drawings on the Indian Treasuries, which have been discontinued during the last few months.

THE dawk has not yet brought a report of the proceedings in the case of Mr. W. Tayler, which was to come before the Calcutta High Court last Tuesday. We observe that the case was to be heard by a full Bench, to be composed of five Barrister Judges.

THE "Deccan Herald" understands that Major Pierce has been appointed second in command of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., vice Colonel Warden, deceased.

ON Thursday afternoon Poona was visited by a thunderstorm, which was preceded by a dust-storm and accompanied by a hail-storm. The storm was violent, but of short duration. The hail-stones are said to have been of uncommonly large size, as large most of them as pigeons' eggs.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan arrived at Attock at noon on Tuesday, the 13th instant, and took the garrison completely by surprise, as a telegram received from Rawul Pindee at 7 A.M. stated he would not reach before 5 P.M. It appears the Ameer halted at Hussan-Abdal and intended to remain there some hours, but on hearing news from Cabul he is said to have become uneasy and to have insisted on pushing on at once for Attock, where he knew his dak awaited him. He arrived at Peshawar on Tuesday, the 13th instant. He was accompanied by Dr. Bellew, Colonel Chamberlain, and Captain Upperton. His Highness again occupied the Church Mission House, situated in the corner of a large quadrant called the Ghurkhuttree.

WE regret to learn that cholera still clings to the 58th Regiment at Allahabad. Even in the new barracks, says the "Pioneer," which have been occupied for the last few days, a few cases have occurred, though we believe the type of disease is milder than that which appeared when the regiment was first attacked.

MR. COOPER, the explorer, left Allahabad last Tuesday for Umballa, the object of his hurried visit to the North-West being to parted mules and other requisites for his new effort to pierce the barriers which have hitherto separated India from China. Mr. Cooper's present attempt will be made *via* Assam.

PRIVATE MEARA, of H. M.'s 77th Regiment, was tried by district court martial at Agra on the 14th instant for sleeping at his post when sentry over the regimental canteen. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 168 days. In approving and confirming the sentence, Brigadier General Stannus has remitted one-half of the imprisonment awarded.

"THE Doveton College," says the "Englishman" of the 20th, "is obtaining a rather unenviable notoriety. No sooner is the disagreement amongst the committee and the subscribers at the general meeting settled, and another scandal springs up. Yesterday morning an application was made by Mr. Fink, an attorney, for a summons against Mr. Dick, the Principal, and two of the junior teachers of the College, for severely beating one of the pupils to extort a confession of his having committed some offence. The magistrate, after examining the boy in his private room, granted the application."

THE most ludicrous rumours have been lately floating about Allahabad setting forth 'how that a native fellow citizen had been detected in treasonable correspondence with.....yes ... with (we must out with it) *with Russia*. There were letters, or there would have been if they could have been found, et cætera, et cætera. Really it was degrading enough to have to discuss the great Wahabee conspiracy, but a revolution in a work-house, a tornado in a tea-pot, is less ludicrous than a Russian-*cum*-Mussulman conspiracy in Allahabad.—*Pioneer.*

THE "Indian Daily News" seems to have a plain spoken correspondent at Sylhet. He writes —"Mr. Kemble, our magistrate at Sylhet, is a bad bargain for the frontiers, and if you can do anything to send us a more competent man, you will do a great favour to the character of Government, to the people of the district, and to the poor man himself; for he has no head for the least complicated knot, and no heart for the least dangerous enterprize. The troops from Cherra Poonjee complain sadly of their sufferings from his mismanagement. It is said, however, that Mr. Commissioner Simson, in Cachar, performed his Civilian duties, and played his part far better than Colonel Nuthall played his. Be this as it may, it is certain that everywhere a mess was made of the business, and that the whole proved a failure."

SPORT is said to be very bad in the Dhoon this year, and the contents of Lord Mayo's bag were only a few deer, with no tigers and larger game.

THE barque "Blackwall" was on Friday last week seized by her master, Captain Anthony Barker, at Madras, for wages due to him by the owners.

IN consequence of the removal of the High Court and other public offices to Allahabad, the St. Paul's Church at Agra is to be closed. The Rev. W. Nicholls, the chaplain, will probably be posted to Benares, or transferred to Oude.

A MR. WYLLIE has discovered a number of cave-dwellings in Szechuen, hewn out of the precipitous sides of high rocks. These were evidently real dwellings and [illegible] habitation, and they show no inscriptions or sculpture to give them an idolatrous significance. They are said to be "without doubt the most ancient architectural remains in China." It seems strange that the hardest to do should have been the first done.

A HOCKEY CONTEST AT CALCUTTA.

WE learn from a Calcutta contemporary that "on Saturday last the parade ground, Barrackpore, was the scene of a match at hockey on horseback, between the Calcutta and Barrackpore Clubs. Seven a side was the number agreed on, and the winners of four games out of seven to be the victors. At 5-30 play began by Barrackpore winning the first game; but after this, fickle fortune completely deserted the red and white colours, and Calcutta carried off the next four games. The play throughout, especially on the Calcutta side, was very good, and although Barrackpore struggled gallantly, they wanted the training and discipline of the Calcutta men, and the indomitable pluck to keep their goal. But although the red and white are beaten this time, they do not despair, and intend again ere long to try another bout with the hope of a different result. The band of the 96th Regiment was in attendance, and played some excellent music, and a number of ladies graced the gathering, most of them wearing the Barrackpore colours."

BOTTLED "LEG OF MUTTON."

A NATIVE was last week arrested at Calcutta on a charge of selling liquor after hours. His license authorized him to keep his shop open till sun-set only, but it appears he carried on a good business after hours at his residence in Collingah. To approved customers a month's credit was allowed, and receipts taken, not for bottles of brandy, but for "legs of mutton." Information of this was given to Inspector Reid by a European female who had suffered [illegible] the facilities thus afforded to thirsty husbands, and the officer disguised as a soldier, with [illegible] two "acquaintances," paid the man a nocturnal visit, and asked for a "leg of fresh mutton," paying the amount down. A bottle of brandy was forthwith produced, whereupon the Inspector, Mr. Reid, displaying his police uniform, took the man into the custody on two charges, one for selling liquor at his residence without a license, and the other for selling liquor after hours. The matter was reported to the Abkaree Collector, as the offence was against the Abkaree law; but the Collector, it is alleged, refused to interfere, on the ground that one of *his* officers ought to have been present when the arrest was made. The case was to come off last Wednesday.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces have issued a circular to the address of Commissioners of Divisions, forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, requesting them to report if section 3 of Act XIX. of 1850, has been acted upon in the districts of their respective Divisions during the past year, and if so, with what results. The Government of India in the Home (Judicial) Department have called for the information in consequence of a despatch having been received from the India Office on the subject of the separation of juvenile criminals from the rest of the prisoners in jails. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India desires that this very important subject may receive careful attention, but being doubtful whether any beneficial results of a marked character can be expected from the provisions of section 3 of Act XIX. of 1850, which has hitherto been a dead letter, requests therefore, that after twelve months, a report may be forwarded as to the operation of the section to which the Government of India in its despatches Nos. 17 and 19 of 1868 have drawn attention. With reference to Mr. Carpenter's strictures, the Secretary of S[illegible] that he is quite aware that much r[illegible] for the improvement of Indian [illegible] Lordship has full confidence th[illegible] branch of administration will [illegible] the anxious attention of the G[illegible] of the subordinate Governm[illegible] concludes the despatch with th[illegible] ship awaits the report promised [illegible] Industrial and Reformatory Institu[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.—The powerfu[illegible] Sun on the delicate complexions of England[illegible] India, producing Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, a[illegible] an almost indelible character, calls for increase[illegible] serving it in health and beauty. The most pleas[illegible] specific for this desirable object is Rowlands' K[illegible] vedly established in Royal and Public favour[illegible] Its application neutralizes the effects of atmosphe[illegible] that healthy action of the microscopic vessels of the [illegible] by which its delicacy and beauty are so essentially promoted. Its invigorating and refreshing properties will be found truly grateful to Ladies travelling, particularly during a sea voyage. In all cases it promotes a healthy tone of the minute vessels, and is the most elegant and effective beautifier of the complexion hitherto known. Care must be taken that the genuine article is bought, as many imitations, most baneful in their effects, are imported into India, and passed off as the original Kalydor to incautious purchasers. [illegible] may be obtained at most Chemists and Perfumers in India.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Manchester Market is in an inanimate condition.

7 lbs. Shirtings	9s. 6d.
8¼ ,, ...	11s. 3d.
40's. Twist	1s. 4d.

The *Ceylon*, from Southampton, takes out £171,000 in specie for Bombay.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, and prices are unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 23RD APRIL, 4-3 P.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 7½. Fives Rs. 7¾. Fives and a half, Rs. 12¼.

Exchange, six months' sight, 2s. 3-8ths.

Freights, Dead weight, Rice £1 10s.

Jute, £2 2s. 6d.

Linseed, £2 5s.

Shirtings, Rs. 5-6.

Madapollams, Rs. 2-7 to 2-8.

Mule Twist, 6 annas 1 pie.

Market for piece goods quiet.

Market for Twist, quiet.

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

"THE Secretary of State having sanctioned the formal occupation of the whole of the Nicobar group, and measures to this end having already been taken under orders issued in the Foreign Department, it has been arranged to place the administration of the islands under the supervision of the Superintendent of Port Blair.

The three northern islands of the main group, *viz.*, Nangkowri, Karmorta, and Trincutt, on which the acts of piracy have chiefly occurred, will, for the present at any rate, alone be actually occupied, a nominal protectorate being extended to the other islands, to which also occasional visits will be paid

The necessary materials for wooden buildings will be taken from Port Blair.

Colonel Man, who will be in charge of the expedition of occupation, will keep Government in possession of the earliest possible intelligence of all proceedings.

The above information is official.

A PRODIGY IN JOURNALISM.

WE may shortly expect the appearance of a new bi-weekly newspaper—"The *Punjab Observer* and a voice from the land of the Five Rivers;" and although the prospectus—which has a pallid Oliver Twist sort of look, perhaps owing to its having been printed by the Orphan Press—says "no miracle need be looked for," we beg to differ. We read with delight that the "scurrilous ferocity of zeal will be carefully avoided," and that, should anybody at Lahore get drunk, the *Observer* promises not to say a word about it. On the other hand, it is going to be very properly severe on the "public functionary who lapses into drivel." Among the "few peculiarities" which, we are told, "will distinguish this from most other journals," the most striking is No. 3, when "a voice from the land of the Five Rivers," undertakes to register the births of respectable natives. Let us see how it will read: "*Births.*—On the 10th ultimo, the wife of Bapoo Lollipop Dass, of a respectable native." This will indeed be a "peculiarity."—*Pioneer.*

SNOBBERY.

WHAT incomparable snobs we English are! as Thackeray was never tired of saying. It is not so much that we all of us dearly love a Lord, and abjectly adore the rising sun, but that we so utterly and quickly forget the orb that has once sunk below the horizon! Listen to the chorus of *claqueurs* as they bid against each other. "Lord Mayo," says one, "entered the durbar looking every inch aking—how different *his* inside dignity from Sir John's *gauche* manners!" "Lord Mayo," remarks another, "true sportsman that he is, has expressed a wish to see a tiger, and has laid a dawk of horses, of which he has no less than twenty-eight. Sir John would have [illegible] with princ

the mortgage became due, Walter Johnson and Hoongee Jackson made Mahomed a party with themselves and re-mortgaged the premises to Soonabhai, widoow, who sold the mortgage to the said Hoongee Jackson, who re-mortgaged them to the present plaintiff. In the month of August 1867 the said Hoongee Jackson and Appuug Thuckman brought an action of ejectment in the Small Cause Court against the defendants to recover the possession of a portion of the said premises, which cause was nonsuited with costs for want of jurisdiction, and on the 24th day of April 1868 the plaintiff served a notice of ejectment through his attorneys, Messrs Dallas & Co., to eject defendants from the premises in dispute in which they are still living. To this the defendants replied that the property in question was a Chinese charitable and religious property. Previous to this the defendants applied to the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue to transfer the premises into the name of Wanghoo (one of the defendants herein) the manager of their deities" Ronkoon and Vonchoi," which was complied with by the Acting Collector Mr. Norman; and then on 14th January 1868, Mr. Thacker on behalf of the Chinese community requested the Municipal Commissioner to exempt the property from assessment according to the Municipal Act, as it was devoted to charitable and religious proposes, and the Commissioner granted the asked for privilege to the portion of the property which was really occupied for religious purposes as is done with regard to the other properties in the city of Bombay. Generally, the defendants stated, all members of the Chinese community in Bombay who came from their mother country, China, and those poor and supportless and unemployed, take for awhile refuge and reside in this charitable asylum until they get dwelling places and new employment. Defendants are totaly ignorant with any other vernacular or English language. Under these circumstances the defendants deny the title of the plaintiff to the land and premises in the plaint mentioned, because the persons to whom the said premises were conveyed by the said deed of the 1st day of June 1859 were trustees of the said premises for the Chinese community of Bombay and had no power to mortgage or sell the charitable premises that was in their trust.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mayhew and Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Mr. Carter) for the defendants. The case engaged the Court for several days, and the Chief Justice found that the premises had been purchased in trust and that the parties are bound by it. His Lordship therefore gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

A HORSE SHOW IN GUZERAT.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, Officiating Revenue Commissioner N. D., addressed the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, as follows on the 5th April 1869:—

"I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying reports on the horse show lately held at Dholka in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. This is the first show that has taken place in Guzerat since the location of the Government stallions in that province, notwithstanding that attempts to hold one annually were made so far back as 1863. Mr. Borradaile, the Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, in handing up the report has stated as follows:—

"'There were in all 12 head of young stock and 20 brood mares exhibited. Remembering that there was no yearling class, and that this was the first show held in the district, I think the results are satisfactory. You will notice that but one colt and four mares came from the Kaira Zilla. I myself examined one season about 15 head of young stock in that district the produce of Government stallions, and there should be at least 50 now. The proposal to hold the show at Dholka was made in 1863 by the Assistant Collector in charge. I agree with Mr. Woodward that that town is unsuited for the purpose, and that Ahmedabad is preferable. I do not agree with the recommendation to reduce the amounts of any of the prizes. Rs. 75 is not too much when the cost and trouble of bringing up a four-year colt are considered. I would request sanction to first and second prizes at Rs. 30 and 10 respectively for yearling colts and fillies, and to the first prize for two-years old colts and fillies being raised to Rs. 45. The second prize of each class will then be one-third of the first. I would also request sanction to animals owned in foreign States being allowed to compete if they be the produce of Government stallions in this or the Kaira Collectorate. Ashkboos has been a long time at Kaira, and as he is the only stallion there should —to prevent inter-breeding—be removed. As there are not stallions enough in this Collectorate to serve all the mares brought, and I am still one short of the sanctioned complement, I shall be very glad to take him. I hope that remembering that the young stock exhibited really represent but one Zilla, and that the attention bestowed on the subject for the last fifteen months, and extra stallions entertained during that time have not, under the rules, been yet exhibited in their results, Government will be content with the show. I was, owing to an accident, kept so long at the sudder station as not to be able to attend the show, but my instructions were most carefully carried out by Mr. Woodward: the meeting was a very pleasant one to exhibitors and others, and Mr. Woodward's arrangements deserve credit. You will be pleased to see that Mr. Strip has again shown his interest in the subject, and that he was of essential service to Mr. Woodward. I shall be glad if your obtaining sanction to the bestowal of a lungee of Rs. 25 on Bechur Pursotum of Adawluj."

"The horse show, though small in numbers, may, as a beginning, be considered as satisfactory. Now that, like the fair has been made, I have no fair, the institution will become popular, and that future years will record gradual improvement. As recommended by Mr. Woodward, and seconded by Mr. Borradaile, I have desired that the next year's show be held at Ahmedabad, and that a notice of this change be duly promulgated in the districts concerned. In regard to the question of prizes alluded to in Mr. Borradaile's 6th and 7th paragraphs, I incline to his opinion that the amounts of the several prizes should not be reduced, but that on the contrary a scale of Rs. 30 and 10 as the first and second prizes respectively for year ling colts and fillies should be introduced, and that the first prize for two-year old colts and fillies should be raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45, the second prize standing as at present at Rs. 15. The recommendation in Mr. Borradaile's paragraph 8, that animals owned in foreign States the produce of Government stallions should be allowed to compete, is quite reasonable, and the Collector will be informed to this effect. I also consider the recommendation of the committee for the production of certificates to be a good one, and I have issued instructions for its being carried out both in Ahmedabad and Kaira. As to Mr. Borradaile's proposal for the removal of Ashkboos from Kaira to Ahmedabad, I have asked the Principal Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon to favour me with his opinion, and will be guided thereby. The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Woodward, Porteous and Bulkley, for the part they took in the show. It is to be regretted that Mr. Borradaile, the Acting Collector, owing to a fall from his horse, was laid up, and unable to attend at the show, for the improvement of the breed of horses in Guzerat by the introduction of Government stallions is a subject in which he has taken much interest, and the success of this show is greatly owing to his exertions. The services rendered by Mr. James Strip also deserve commendation. I have sanctioned the bestowal of a lungee, worth Rs. 25, on Bechur Pursotum, the patell of Adaluj, as recommended by Mr. Borradaile. The charge will be included in the contingent bill connected with the horse show. In conclusion, I have to request that these papers, together with the resolution which may be passed by Government thereon, may be printed, in view to the Collectors of Guzerat being supplied with copies for information.'

We append the report of Mr. W. Woodward, Officiating First Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Ahmedabad, and dated 13th March 1869:—

"I have the honor to acquaint you with the result of the horse show held here on the 10th instant. The place selected for the show was a clump of tamarinds behind the Government bungalow. The idea of building lines, previously contemplated, had been abandoned as unnecessary. Owing to a notice I had circulated, the animals came dropping in from the 8th up to the evening of the 10th. In all 43 animals were present, but of these 11 were foals, leaving but 32 as competitors for the prizes. The subjoined lists, according to classes (Appendix A), will furnish you with all necessary information regarding the animals. On the 11th the prizes were awarded in full durbar to the successful candidates. I explained to those present the objects and benefits of the show, while Mr. Strip pointed out to them the excellent parts and qualities of the five Government stallions (the Kaira animal being present), and contrasted them very favourably with two fine Katty stallions sent up at my request by the Thakore of Koth. After the distribution of the prizes (specimen ticket filled up is forwarded), and the payment to each exhibitor of his expenses at a rate ranging from 8 annas to 1 rupee per diem, pan and soparee, flowers, &c., were handed round, and the people dispersed apparently well pleased with what they had seen and heard. The competition, as you will perceive, was regretably small, but comparatively good when we reflect that with like advantages offered no former year has seen any gathering whatever. The description of the animals was very fair; 3 or 4 out of classes I, II, III, would have been suitable for Government remounts, while some of the foals shared uncommonly good points. The mares were rather understrained, and three rejected on that account. Next year the number of colts and fillies will be largely increased, as all the 32 mares were in foal, including those with foal at foot. Being the first year in which there has been any show, I, with my coadjutors Mr. Porteous and Mr. Bulkley, who kindly consented to sit on the committee of adjudication, considered that it would be wiser policy to be liberal in our awards than to insist on a high standard. Where, then, the animal was in good condition, sound, and shared fair points, and we are satisfied of its identity, we gave a prize, even in the absence of any other candidate. We thought, though, that the prizes were too large, and as for two or three years competition in the first three classes must be necessarily small, we would recommend that no prize be awarded higher than Rs. 50. The balance rupees might be formed into third prize, with a residuum to be left in the hands of the committee for any special reward as might seem advisable to them. One point regarding the limits to awarding prizes should be cleared up, as the wording of the notice is somewhat ambiguous. Suppose the case of a horse owner of the Kaira State exhibiting a colt the produce of a Government stallion. By the terms of the notice I fear he would be excluded from competing. I think, though, it would be a mistake to exclude him, because what Government wants is, I presume, to obtain a suitable lot of horses from their own stallions for remounts, and so avoid the expense of procuring them from abroad. In our opinion, then, prizes should be limited to the produce of Government stallions irrespective of the district or locality whence exhibited. The time of the year in which the show was held was admitted by all to be the best. Cultivation is well high over, and the farmer has leisure to leave his fields for a while. The place was objected to as out-of-the-way, inhospitable, and without any special local advantages. All pointed to Ahmedabad as the place where the show should be held next year. I would recommend that the show be held next year at the Shahibagh. There will be found all requisite accommodation for the animals in point of shade and water, while the town being near a large concourse of people will be drawn together, and the show will become more widely a fact than at present, it seems to be. The locality will afford also an excellent opportunity for the Government remount agents to attend. Another point noticeable was the absence of orthodox certificates, *i. e.*, certificates containing the specifications as required by the notice. To avoid this all officers in charge of stallions should keep a register like that kept by Mr. Strip, and at the time the mare is served the owner should be given a paper specifying date, place, &c., which paper he should be required to present before he be allowed to exhibit the foal at any future show. There would, then, be no room for doubt of the parentage of the animal. I am aware that the location of more stallions in Ahmedabad is in contemplation. Meanwhile I would strongly recommend that Ashkboos, the Kaira animal, be exchanged here for one from the Hansote stud. Ashkboos has been, I am told, some six years in Kaira. It is a very advisable, then, that he should be removed, as intercourse with his own produce must deteriorate the breed. The cost of the show is shown in Appendix B. I hope you will be satisfied that while every one was highly gratified at the liberality displayed, yet that no unnecessary expenditure occurred. In conclusion, I wish to bring to your notice the valuable assistance afforded me by Mr. Strip. The success of the show was very much facilitated by his exertions. My thanks are also due to Bechur Pursotum, Mookhee patell of Udalej, who has evinced considerable zeal and energy throughout. I trust you will communicate to them your approbation of their conduct."

Resolution of Government (April 22nd).—Considering this was the first exhibition of the kind in Guzerat, the results reported are encouraging. The existing scale of rewards should be maintained. The instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner regarding the production of certificates, and regarding the removal of all restriction on account of owners residing in foreign States, are approved. Ahmedabad is undoubtedly the best place at which to hold future shows. These papers should, as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, be printed.

A WORD ABOUT SCANDAL.

There was some talk in a company of men of experience about mis-statements, and how they should be dealt with. It arose thus. One said, "There is a title of a Spanish newspaper which always amuses me—*El Clamor Publico*—it is such an honest title."

Then there was talk about false rumours and misstatements generally, when one said, "The question of refuting false statements has always seemed very difficult to me. I have gone through several phases of opinion about it. When I was very young in office, I remember a minister being very much abused in the newspapers for having done, as it was supposed, a base and mean thing. Now, he was quite innocent. He had not done that thing, but quite other, as Mr. Carlyle would say; and I knew this, having docketed the correspondence. One day I had to wait upon the minister to get some papers signed, and I ventured to say to him, being in a state of much indignation myself, 'How can you, my lord, suffer these scandalous things to be said about you? You know, of course, that I know how utterly false they are.' 'You are an excellent fellow,' said the good-humoured minister to me, 'and it is very kind of you to take such an interest in my reputation. But you are young, my dear boy—very young. When you have come to my time of life, and have been as much abused as I have been, you will endure these things as patiently as I do.'

"'But the truth, my lord—the truth! Is it not always desirable that the truth should be known?' You see I was very young at the time.

"'Well, now,' he said, 'I'll convince you that I am right. Suppose I were to answer this thing, which I can answer, then in a few weeks there comes some other attack, and I cannot answer it. I may be equally innocent; but my duty to my colleagues, my duty to the public service, my anxiety to preserve amicable relations with foreign governments, absolutely prevent my giving a complete explanation. Then the world cries out: "He answered *that*, he cannot answer *this*; of course *this* is true." No, my dear fellow, you are young in the public service. You do not know that every public man should be pachydermatous. I am.'

"I went away silenced, but not convinced."

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Then said another: "Let me tell my story. I, too, was very young; but it did happen that I had to take a leading part on one of the great questions of the day. The part that I took was unpopular, and thundering articles were written against me. I was perfectly right, as the event proved. There was no merit in that, for it was impossible to understand the subject in question thoroughly; but before the event took place I was very miserable. To tell the truth, I thought I was ruined as a public man. I prepared an elaborate answer to the attacks upon me. I was one day in my study hard at work at my refutation, when an editor of one of our greatest publications called upon me. 'What are you about?' he said; 'I see you are in a state of great agitation.' In answering these follows,' I replied. 'I assure you I have a perfectly good case.'

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But there are some signs abroad which suggest that events may take a different course, that a genuine revolution, a fierce uprising against all that exists, may yet occur in Spain. It is clear, alike from the debates in the Cortes, from the elections, and from the movements in the cities, that men's minds have become unmoored from the past, that the shock consequent on the expulsion of the old dynasty has produced the thing least to be expected in Spain,—a disposition to try experiments. The Republicans, it is true, returned only sixty members to the Cortes; but there were not five in the French States-General when they met in 1798; and when Prim pronounced for monarchy, less than six months ago, he declared that there were no Republicans in Spain. This party, moreover, though outnumbered, as the Mountain was throughout its terrible career, has a certain fanatical consistency and energy, and shows the true revolutionary desire to place ideas above policies, to go straight to logical conclusions, whatever the obstacles in the way. It would, for example, decree emancipation to-morrow, whatever the consequences to Cuba, not from regard for the blacks, but to maintain the logical perfection of its own principles. Spanish minds are drifting from the old stand-points when a party leader even of a Republican clique daresay that General Dulce in reconquering Cuba is slaughtering freemen without a cause, and is applauded, though only by a minority. Time was when S. Garrido would for such a speech have been torn to pieces by the populace of Madrid. They are drifting farther when the Minister of War acknowledges, amid ringing cheers, that the time for conscription is over, that the "blood tax" can only be defended by the necessities of the national Treasury, and when the majority of the Cortes can promise, though only in caucus, that this shall be the last conscription. We must think for a moment how completely society in Spain is based upon the conscription, how entirely the Army thus levied has been master of the country, has made and unmade dictators, has carried through this very insurrection against the Bourbons, how deep and permanent is the popular fear of France, how strong and fiery is still the national pride, before we shall realize fully the meaning of this pledge. It shows that in spite of Prim the nation on one essential point is vehemently Republican. Furthest of all are minds drifting when an Ultramontane like Olozaga fails to become President of the Cortes because he is an Ultramontane, and Rome, alarmed for her stronghold, condescends to negotiate with implacable foes. There is revolution in the spirit of these dealings with the Army and the Church, revolution in the consent to set the Constitution entirely aside in favour of a new document. Even about finance the proposals made have all that appearance of having been prepared by ideologues rather than statesmen which characterizes a period of upheaval. The Treasury, already sorely bested, is attacked from all sides. The Colonial revenue is gone, and the sale of lands produces nothing, and the majority have informally affirmed the abolition of the taxes on consumption, while S. Figuerola had to defend his capitation tax intended to fill up that vacuum by a sort of *coup d'état* of the Cabinet. 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THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION, BY GENERAL ROMANOFFSKI.

The *Times* publishes some extracts, furnished by its Berlin correspondent, from a production of General Romanoffski.

The events after the capture of Taschkent completed Russian supremacy over the Khanates, and the situation thus created is dilated upon in these terms by our author:—

"The account given in the preceding pages will leave no doubt that all that has lately occurred in Central Asia was a direct consequence of the plan of operations sanctioned by the Emperor as long ago as the year 1854. The vastness of the undertaking and our complete ignorance of the country at the time of our conceiving the plan certainly prevented it from being laid down in detail. But, though content with giving general directions, and these referring only to short periods, Government none the less consistently followed up the purpose they had in view. It took eleven years to realize the scheme resolved upon in 1854, but success ultimately crowned our efforts, and before the close of 1865 the Siberian and Orenburg frontiers had been united, and a fertile tract in advance of the new boundary line where our forces could be easily concentrated added to our territory. There the Government determined to halt, and but for the occurrence of unexpected events would no doubt have done so.

"As I have said, the conquest of Taschkent was not originally included in our designs. Occurring at a time when the troops despatched to re-inforce our Central Asiatic garrisons had not yet arrived, it made our position towards our neighbours rather difficult. It was evident that our occupying that famous city would not contribute to improve our relations with the Khanates. Yet, as we were not strong enough to oppose them openly, we were obliged to have recourse to precautionary measures, which, as it turned out, but aggravated our condition. The suspension of trade, the attempt to compel the surrender of our agents detained at Bokhara, and last, not least, the unsuccessful move made in the direction of Dshusak, not a little imperilled our interests, and, so to say, staked our new acquisitions on a single cast of the die.

"At last war could no longer be avoided, and in the spring of 1866 we were forced to engage Bokhara under the most unfavourable circumstances. Long before we had made ourselves at home in the country and while yet but scantily provided with military stores, we were necessitated to take up arms against the principal ruler of Central Asia, a prince of great political and ecclesiastical influence, regarded as invincible by the natives, and whose regular troops we had not up to that time encountered in the field.

"In the beginning of 1866 our Central Asiatic corps numbered no more than 13,000. Fully 10,000 being occupied in garrisoning forts and towns, scattered over a district of 1,500 versts, only 3,000 remained for active operations. Towards the end of April some few reinforcements arrived, which raised our field force to 4,000; nor was there any prospect of strengthening it beyond this in time for the war, the troops detailed for the purpose being in April still in Orenburg a distance of 2,000 versts from Taschkent. On the other hand, there was the rumour that the Ameer of Bokhara, who had approached to within 50 versts of our advanced guard, had assembled a considerable army. Making every allowance for Asiatic exaggeration, there could still be no doubt that the Ameer had about 60,000 or 70,000 under his command, a force 15 or even 20 times larger than own. Of these it was true only from 5,000 to 7,000 were regulars, the rest being irregulars of the same inferior calibre we had become acquainted within the Khokand campaign. Still, as the irregulars were all horsemen, accustomed to raids and rapid movements, the slightest accident or indecision on our part might have converted them into formidable adversaries. The conquest of Ikan by the predatory hordes of Aliunkul, in the winter of 1864-65, with the capture of our friends in the place, was still very fresh in our memory to be disregarded in our operations.

"However, when we met the Ameer at Irdshar, and defeated him signally, the danger was averted at once. His ancient prestige of invincibility was gone, and we had no sooner occupied Khodshent than the land, so excited but lately, was almost completely pacified. This was a remarkable result. The occupation of Khodshent not only gave us a sure footing on the left bank of the Chirchik and along that part of the river Sir immediately south of it, but also separated Khokand from Bokhara. Peace not being concluded in time, fresh misunderstandings arose, which led to a resumption of hostilities. We certainly had no wish to try again the fortunes of war, when we were but little prepared for it, and with our reserves stationed at a distance of 2,300 verts; but it was probably owing to this very circumstance, and the delay of orders from home, that the complications occurred which is issued in renewed hostilities. Though reluctantly begun, the campaign, it is well known, was again a happy one. By conquering the Bokhara forts, Ura Tube and Dshusak, in the autumn we still more effectually divided Khokand from Bokhara and established our supremacy in the whole valley of the Sir. In so advantageous a position as this we may adopt any policy towards Bokhara we like.

"The attitude observed by the Khan of Bokhara during these stirring events justified the hope that he would submit to our influence without further military coercion—at any rate to the moderate degree we required of him. For the time being nothing could be more satisfactory than the readiness with which he met our wishes and, as we took care to ask only for what we could not well do without, our mutual relations improved from day to day. Is this not an earnest that there is some hope of promoting our interests in Central Asia without having recourse to the sword? We do not know whether these anticipations, naturally awakened by current events, are destined to be realized; but even supposing we are doomed to disappointment, what has occurred isolates Khokand, and will enable us to deal singly with each of the two Southern Khanates.

"It is easy to conceive that the campaigns of 1865 and 1866 cannot have formed part of the programme laid down by the Government. The Government could not possibly have planned venturesome expeditions, which, had they failed, would have required the despatch of a very large force to recover lost prestige. However, when the news of these unforeseen entanglements reached home, all that could be done at such a distance from the scene of action was to authorize the leaders who had the guidance of the troops to act as circumstances might direct, keeping always in view the desirability of exceeding as little as possible the original programme. Those commanders on their part, acting without definite orders from home, very frequently did not agree as to the measures to be taken. But, with

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 5/16d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 1/16d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 13/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 9/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 19th April 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

ubject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	6	ditto.
12	ditto	6	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and ondon Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£8,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time durmg the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at lower rates, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	2/16d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at rates to be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

If remitted home by the Bank, its charges must be paid in India :

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd April 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

E. B. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.

W. H. Cumming, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council of Bombay.

R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England

National Provincial Bank of England.

and

National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,

British Linen Company Bank.

and

National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

6	"	5	"
12	"	6	"

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.

Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 9 8

Also for sale, Champagne (Moet and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
3 Bazaar Gate Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	...	...	1 doz. each
Do.	... Pints	do.	...	2 "
Moselle	... Quarts	do.	...	1 "
Do.	... Pints	do.	...	2 "
Hock	... (Hockheimer) Quarts.	do...		1 "
Do.	... (Marxobrunner) Qts.	do...		1 "
Eau De Cologne	...	...	...	6 Bottles in a Box.

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block :

Superior Lustre Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.

Do. ... ... (St. Julien) ... 1 " W. NICOL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 32	" 17
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
	" 3 Crowns" Solera	" 44	" 23
	O. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	" 32	" —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	" 15	" —
	Charles Tovey's " 3	" 20	" 11
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 24	" 13
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 30	" 16
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 36	" 19
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	" 25	" 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	" 36	" 19
HOCK	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheins	" 40	" 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	" 20	" —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive)* can now be registered :—

Per " Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.

Per " Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.

Per " Star of the South," from London,

MOSELLE.

Per " Hindustan" from London.

ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.

Per " British Admiral" from London.

SHERRY.

Per " Coldinghame" from London.

GIN SHERRY.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Europe—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

BRAUNEBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.

CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.

CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.

CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.

CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.

GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.

GENEVA, best Dutch.

HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.

JOHANNISBERGER, a récherché Cabinet Wine.

LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.

NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.

SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.

TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.

WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.

ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815 are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD :

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842 ;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	.....	Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux "	Do.	..... " 18 "
Cognac "	Do.	..... " 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

A PRIZE WINE OF REMARKABLE PEERSHIP!

BODDAM'S APOLLINARIS—For sale, by the undersigned, just landed in prime condition—

Ex "Bahia"—Guinness's extra Foreign Stout, bottled by E. and I. Burke, Dublin. Price for quarts Rs. 5-8 and pints Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

Ex "British Sovereign"—Allsopp's India Pale Ale, bottled by F. Friend & Co., quarts only Rs. 5-4 per dozen.

Ex " City of Venice"—Tennant's India Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5-4 and pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen.

T. HAMMOND,
23rd April, 1869. Lessee Apollo Refreshment Rooms.

J. & C. WHITE'S

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine	per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use	"	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand	"	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine	"	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine	"	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown	"	44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	Rs. 18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	"	26
do.	B. & E. Perrier	"	30

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	42
do. Hock	do. ...	"	23
do. Moselle	do. ...	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do. ...	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse ...	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do. ...	Pints	21
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son'	Quarts	54
do.	do. ...	"	48
Marcobrunner	do. ...	"	30
Boxbeutel Steinwein	do. ...	"	24
Liobfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	"	18
Hochheimer	do. ...	"	36
Scharzberger	do. ...	"	32
Rudesheimer	do. ...	"	36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	34
Milon Pauliac	do. ...	28
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do. ...	28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Halaresque...	24
Chateau de Frauds	do. ...	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	24
Chateau Leoville	do. ...	19
Baume Sauterne Superior Montheuil Frane fils Aine do.		36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do. ...	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do. ...	24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts 26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	" 20
Hermitage	H. Hibell & Co ...	" 30
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	" 24
Old Cognac	do. ...	" 30
Absinthe	do. ...	" 30
Burgundy Porto	do. ...	" 12
do.	do. ...	" 16
Best Old Cognac	do. ...	" 30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	" 15
Brandy	John Bakes ...	" 20
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht...	" 20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	" 20

Terms—CASH.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.

Lowmoor Iron Plates.

Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.

Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.

Wrought Iron Piping.

Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.

Plate and Bar Iron.

Steel and Files.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected, and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Iron.
Lead and Wrought iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for ou ves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.

Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.

Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April ..... Rs. 5 8

Madras	Do.	Do.	4 8
Bombay	Do.	Do.	3 0
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No. 35 Engine Turned, Spiral movement...	...	4 8	5 0
No. 36 Engraved	do. do. ...	6 8	7 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES, WITH ROUND ENDS.

Closed 2½ inches, elongated 5 inches.

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